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## 1. Loop Cost Inputs

These tables are to be populated with inputs that depict loop costs for the jurisdiction or company for which the model is being run. The default input values supplied with BCPM 3.1 are national averages that were developed for FCC use for USF purposes represent what the model sponsors consider to be reasonable and representative values for these inputs. The defaults are provided for the convenience of users who may not have access to more specific company, state, or regional data. Many of the engineering inputs are taken from industry standard procedural practices including the Lucent Technologies Outside Plant Engineering Manual. Some are based upon observations and the judgment of LEC outside plant engineering teams from many of the LECs across the country. The BCPM Sponsors believe the default values are appropriate national averages but are not necessarily valid for each individual serving area. Inputs should be reviewed by the user to determine if modifications are necessary to match the inputs to the geographical area being run in the current model scenario. Many of the inputs have a wide range of valid values depending on the cost characteristics of the state or LEC being modeled. We recommend that the user replace these values with state and company specific inputs whenever available.

### 1.1 24 Gauge Aerial Copper

#### 1.1.1 Definition

The type of cable related to these inputs is a single sheath (BKTA/BKMA) when available, otherwise, DucPic cables are used. Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 4200 pair. Values are in cost per foot.

#### 1.1.2 Typical Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various pieces of the OSP facilities using these cable costs. Should companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. Density adjustments are made by placing a dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's different cable cost in the given density column, if applicable.

Note: Messenger installed cost is now a separate cost input located under the STRAND inputs.

### 1.1.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the combined LEC engineering team subject matter experts.

### 1.1.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific copper cable cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.2 24 Gauge Buried Copper

### 1.2.1 Definition

The type of cable used here is armored Dual Sheath "filled" cable to minimize damage due to water, dig-ups and animals. Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 4200 pair. Values are in cost per foot.

### 1.2.2 Typical Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost. The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various pieces of the OSP facilities using these cable costs. Should companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. Density adjustments are made by placing a dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's different cable cost in the given density column, if applicable.

### 1.2.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the combined LEC engineering team subject matter experts.

### 1.2.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to enter their company specific copper cable cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.3 24 Gauge UG Copper

### 1.3.1 Definition

The type of cable used for these default inputs is DucPic to avoid pressurization expenses. Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 4200 pair. Values are in cost per foot.

### 1.3.2 Typical Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field, as desired. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost. The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various pieces of the OSP facilities using these cable costs. Should companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. Density adjustments are made by placing a dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's different cable cost in a given density column, if applicable.

### 1.3.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the combined LEC engineering team subject matter experts.

### 1.3.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific copper cable cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.4 26 Gauge Aerial Copper

### 1.4.1 Definition

The type of cable used for default inputs is a single sheath (BKTA/BKMA) when available, otherwise, DucPic cables are used. Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 4200 pair. Values are in cost per foot.

### 1.4.2 Typical Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost. The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various pieces of the OSP facilities using these cable costs. Should companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. Placing a dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's different cable cost in the given density, if applicable makes density adjustments.

Note: Messenger installed cost is a separate cost input located under the STRAND inputs.

### 1.4.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the combined LEC engineering team subject matter experts.

### 1.4.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific copper cable cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.5 26 Gauge Buried Copper

### 1.5.1 Definition

The type of cable used for these inputs is armored Dual Sheath "filled" to minimize cable damage due to water, dig-ups and animals. Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 4200 pair. Values are in cost per foot.

### 1.5.2 Typical Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost. The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various pieces of the OSP facilities using these cable costs. Should companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. Placing a dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's different cable cost in the given density, if applicable makes density adjustments.

### 1.5.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the combined LEC engineering team subject matter experts.

### 1.5.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific copper cable cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.6 26 Gauge UG Copper

### 1.6.1 Definition

The type of cable used for these inputs is DucPic to avoid pressurization expenses. Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 4200 pair. Values are in cost per foot.

### 1.6.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost. The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various pieces of the OSP facilities using these cable costs. Should companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. Placing a dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's different cable cost in the given density, if applicable makes density adjustments.

### 1.6.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the combined LEC engineering team subject matter experts.

### 1.6.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific copper cable cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.7 Aerial Drop Costs

### 1.7.1 Definition

These inputs represent the cost per foot for the Aerial Drop from the drop terminal to the NID for both material and installation.

### 1.7.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire Drop Cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with placing the drop can be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total material and installed cost.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the drops for each quadrants using lookups based on density, the number of drops per location, the percent of aerial cable fed drops, and the calculated drop length.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived drop costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment is made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's differential drop cost in the given density column, if applicable.

| Cost per foot of drop |
|---|
| 0.77 |

### 1.7.3 Source

This input should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. This value supplied with BCPM is default and represents the judgment and experience of the combined LEC engineering team subject matter experts.

### 1.7.4 Rationale

This input allows the user to enter their company's placement cost for that portion of the OSP facilities from the drop terminal to the customer NID.

## 1.8 Aerial Drop Terminal Cost

### 1.8.1 Definition

The Aerial Terminal size ranges up to a 25 pair terminal. The housing is a 25 pair strand mounted terminal (105A-25 type) with 5 or 6 pair terminal blocks installed in ready access closures. Costs associated with NIDs are found in sections 1.13 for Business NID costs or section 1.16 for residence NID cost. The placement cost of the Aerial Drop Terminal includes the cost of the case, blocks, protection and splicing.

### 1.8.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire Drop Terminal Cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with placing the drop terminal can be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total material and installed cost. Terminals are modeled with 6, 12 or 25 pair equipped.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the drop terminals in all quadrants using lookups of the aerial terminal cost by density, the percent aerial, and the number of pairs per location for that quadrant.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The model sponsors were asked to make inputs available for each of the density groups. The same derived drop costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment is made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's differential drop cost in the given density column, if applicable.

### 1.8.3 Source

This input should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. This value supplied with BCPM is default and represents the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.8.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to enter their company's placement cost for the aerial drop terminal.

## 1.9 Aerial Fiber

### 1.9.1 Definition

Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 288 fibers. Values are in cost per foot.

### 1.9.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost. Aerial fiber cables includes cost for extruded outer duct (cables placed in flexible plastic duct before placement) for additional protection. Should companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various pieces of the OSP facilities using these cable costs.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment is made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's differential cable cost in the given density column, if applicable.

Note: Messenger installed cost is now a separate cost input located under the STRAND inputs.

### 1.9.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.9.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific fiber cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.10 Buried Drop Costs

### 1.10.1 Definition

This is the cost per foot of the buried drop from the buried drop terminal to the NID.

### 1.10.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire drop cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with placing the drop, can be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total material and installed cost.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the drops in all quadrants using lookups of the buried drop cost, density, the number of drops per location, the percent of buried cable fed drops, and the calculated drop length.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived drop costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment is made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's differential drop cost in the given density column, if applicable.

| Cost per foot of Drop |
|---|
| 0.77 |
| |

### 1.10.3 Source

This input should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. This value supplied with BCPM is default and represents the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.10.4 Rationale

This allows the user to input their company specific cost for that portion of the OSP facilities from the buried drop terminal to the customer NID is covered.

## 1.11 Buried Drop Terminal

### 1.11.1 Definition

The buried terminal size ranges from 6 to 25 pair with 5 or 6 pair terminal blocks included with pedestals. Costs associated with NIDs are found in sections 1.13 for Business NID costs or section 1.16 for residence NID cost. The placement cost of the

buried drop terminal includes the full in-place cost of the pedestal, gravel, blocks, protection and splicing.

### 1.11.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire buried terminal cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with placing the buried terminal can be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total material and installed cost. There are three sizes of terminal modeled in BCPM; 6, 12 or 25 pair.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the buried terminals in all quadrants using lookups of the buried terminal cost by size and density, pairs per location, and the percent of buried distribution for that quadrant.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived terminal costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment may be made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's differential cost in the given density column, if applicable.

### 1.11.3 Source

This input should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with the BCPM are national defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.11.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific costs for the buried drop terminal.

## 1.12 Buried Fiber

### 1.12.1 Definition

Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 288 fibers. Values are per foot.

### 1.12.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one of the fields such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total installed cost. Buried fiber cable cost includes extruded outer duct (cables placed in flexible plastic duct before placement) for additional protection. Should

companies not use some of the smallest or largest cable sizes, the input values should be populated with the cost of the smallest or largest actually used.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various segments of the buried fiber OSP facilities using these cable costs.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment may be made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's differential cable cost in the given density column, if applicable.

### 1.12.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.12.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to input their company specific fiber cost data by cable size and density.

## 1.13 Business NID Cost

### 1.13.1 Definition

Different NIDs are used for business than for residence locations. One housing is included for each business unit in addition to one protector and one interface per drop pair terminated. The minimum number of terminations is equal to the minimum number of business lines per location or actual (whichever is higher).

### 1.13.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire business NID cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the NID may be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all fields populated should represent total material and installed cost. The cost includes travel and installation labor hours and is adjusted to account for installing more than one unit per trip per 8 hours workday.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the business NID in all quadrants using lookups of the business NID, protection, and interface costs by density and pairs per business location.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived drop costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment may be made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the company's differential NID cost in the given density column, if applicable.

| Business NID cost |
|---|
| 30.73 |

### 1.13.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.13.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to enter the company specific business NID cost data related to density and pairs per business location.

## 1.14 Indoor SAI

### 1.14.1 Definition

Indoor building terminals are placed on each multi-tenant building and are sized for the number of lines terminated at that location.

### 1.14.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire Indoor SAI cost may be placed in one of the fields such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with placing the SAI may be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all populated fields should represent total installed cost including protection. There are 8 sizes of SAIs modeled in BCPM – from 25 to 900 pair. SAI sizes from 1200 to 4200 pairs are multiples of the smaller SAIs in the table.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the indoor SAIs using lookups of the Indoor SAI by density, terminated cable size, and total distribution pairs required.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived Indoor SAI costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment may be made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the density area in the given density column, if applicable.

### 1.14.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.14.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to enter their company specific Indoor SAI costs based on density and pairs per business location.

## 1.15 Outdoor SAI

### 1.15.1 Definition

The SAI is the interface between copper feeder cables and copper distribution cables. They are standard cross connect boxes. Sizes with less than 200 pairs are either pedestal or pole mounted boxes. Sizes from 201 to 1800 are standard pad mounted interface cabinets. Outdoor SAI/Cross connects are used in each ultimate grid to complete the feeder/distribution interface.

### 1.15.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire Outdoor SAI cost may be placed in one of the fields such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with placing the SAI may be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all populated fields should represent total installed cost including right-of-way, pad, cabinet, cable stubs, splicing, and placement. There are 13 sizes of SAIs modeled in BCPM – from 25 to 3000 pair. SAI sizes of 3600 and 4200 pairs are two separate interfaces with the cost adjusted to account for multiple placements at same location.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the Outdoor SAIs using lookups of the SAI cost by density, the feeder cable size, and the backbone cables for that quadrant.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived Outdoor SAI costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. Adjustments are made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the density differential cost in the given density column, if applicable.

### 1.15.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and

represent the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.15.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to enter their company specific outdoor SAI costs based on density and pairs per business location.

## 1.16 Residence NID Cost

### 1.16.1 Definition

Different NIDs are used for residence than for business locations. One housing is included for each business unit in addition to one protector and one interface per drop pair terminated.

### 1.16.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire business NID cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the NID may be entered in the respective fields. However, the sum of all populated fields should represent total material and installed cost. The cost includes travel and installation labor hours and is adjusted to account for installing more than one unit per trip per 8 hours workday.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the residence NID in all quadrants using lookups of the residence NID housing, protection, and interface costs by density and the number of minimum pairs per resident housing unit.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived drop costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment may be made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease) that is specific to the density area NID cost in the given density column, if applicable.

| Residence NID Cost |
|---|
| 30.73 |

### 1.16.3 Source

These inputs should be obtained from Outside Plant planning or engineering experts for the company under study, if possible. The values supplied with BCPM are defaults and represent the judgment and experience of the LEC engineering Team subject matter experts.

### 1.16.4 Rationale

These inputs allow the user to enter their company specific residence NID costs based on density and pairs per resident housing unit

## 1.17 Strand

### 1.17.1 Definition

Aerial support strand or messenger cost must be added to the cost of any aerial cable. Cost inputs are provided for 6, 10, 16, and 26m strand.

### 1.17.2 Default Input Value

(Documentation under development)

| Strand |
| --- |
| |

### 1.17.3 Source

(Documentation under development)

### 1.17.4 Rationale

(Documentation under development)

## 1.18 Under Ground Fiber

### 1.18.1 Definition

Cable sizes in this table range from 12 to 288 fibers. Values are cost per foot.

### 1.18.2 Default Input Value

There are seven input fields available to the user: Material Cost, Supply Cost, Tax, Placing, Splicing, Engineering, and Adjustment. The entire cable cost may be placed in one field such as the Material Cost field, or if desired, each cost associated with the cable can be entered in its respective field. However, the sum of all populated fields should represent total installed cost.

The Model algorithms, in the Loop.xls module, price out the various segments of the UG fiber OSP facilities using these inputs.

There are nine density zones designed in BCPM. The same derived cable costs may be utilized in all densities or may be adjusted by using the ADJUSTMENT field. The adjustment made be made by placing an incremental dollar cost (increase or decrease)